Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *HIGH-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 27, of Vol. III.] SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1791. [Whole No. 235.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

GENERAL SCOTT.

Extract of a Letter from Brigadier General Charles Scott, to the Secretary for the Department of War, dated Lexington, the 20th of June, 1791,—received by Lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town on Tuesday last, from the Western Country.

"IN profecution of the enterprife, I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I refumed my march, and puſhed forward with the utmoſt induſtry, directing my route to Ouiattanan, in the beſt manner my guides, and information, enabled me, though I found myſelf greatly deficient in both.

"By the 31ſt, I had marched one hundred and thirty-five miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many ſmaller ſtreams, with ſteep muddy banks: During this march, I traverſed a country alternately interſperſed with the moſt luxuriant ſoil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almoſt impervious by bruſh and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blaſts of wind and thunder ſtorms. Theſe obſtacles impeded my progreſs, wore down my horſes, and deſtroyed my proviſions.

"On the morning of the 1ſt inſt. as the army entered an extenſive prairie, I perceived an Indian on horſeback, a few miles to the right: I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he eſcaped. Finding myſelf diſcovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumſtances would permit, rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object ſought that day; for my guides were ſtrangers to the country which I occupied. At 1 o'clock, having marched by computation one hundred and fifty-five miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extenſive prairie, I diſcovered two ſmall villages at my left, at two and four miles diſtance.

"My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prairie. I immediately detached Col. John Hardin, with ſixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horſe, under Capt. M'Coy, to attack the villages to the left, and moved on briſkly, with my main body, in order of battle, towards the town, the ſmoke from which was diſcernible. My guides were deceived with reſpect to the ſituation of the town; for inſtead of ſtanding at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found it on the low ground bordering on the Wabaſh; on turning the point of woods, one houſe preſented in my front. Capt. Price was ordered to aſſault that with forty men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the ſummit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabaſh, I diſcovered the enemy in great confuſion, endeavoring to make their eſcape over the river in canoes. I inſtantly ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant Wilkinſon to ruſh forward with the firſt battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river juſt as the rear of the enemy had embarked: And regardleſs of a briſk fire kept up from a Kickapoo Town, on the oppoſite bank, they in a few minutes, by a well directed fire from their rifles, deſtroyed all the Savages with which five canoes were crouded.

"To my great mortification the Wabaſh was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached Colonel Wilkinſon to a ford two miles above, which my guides informed me, was more practicable.

"The enemy ſtill kept poſſeſſion of the Kickapoo Town. I determined to diſlodge them, and for the purpoſe ordered Captains King's and Longſdon's companies to march down the river, below the town, and croſs under the conduct of Major Barbee: Several of the men ſwam the river, and others paſſed in a ſmall canoe. This movement was unobſerved, and my men had taken poſt on the bank before they were diſcovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village.—About this time word was brought me, that Col. Hardin was incumbered with priſoners, and had diſcovered a ſtronger village further to my left, than thoſe I had obſerved, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached Captain Brown with his company, to ſupport the Colonel; but the diſtance being ſix miles, before the Captain arrived the buſineſs was done, and Colonel Hardin joined me a little before ſunſet, having killed ſix warriors and taken fifty-two priſoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who diſcovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a ſhort time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach my Lieut.Col. Commandant with five hundred men, to deſtroy the important town of Kethlipecanunk, at the mouth of Eel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the weſt ſide of the Wabaſh: But on examination I diſcovered my men and horſes to be crippled & ſo worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceding day; that three hundred and ſixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterpriſe, and they prepared to march on foot.

"Colonel Wilkinſon marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched thirty-ſix miles in twelve hours, and deſtroyed the moſt important ſettlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory: In No. 3 you will find the colonel's report reſpecting the enterpriſe.

"Many of the inhabitants of this village were French, and lived in a ſtate of civilization: by the books, letters and other documents found there, it is evident, that place was in cloſe connection with, and dependant on Detroit; a large quantity of corn, a variety of houſhold goods, peltry and other articles were burned with this village; which conſiſted of about 70 houſes, many of them well finiſhed.

"Miſunderſtanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence oppoſite to me in the afternoon of the firſt, I liberated an aged ſquaw and ſent with her a meſſage to the Savages, that if they would come in and ſurrender, their towns ſhould be ſpared and they ſhould receive good treatment. [It was afterwards found that this white flag was not intended as a ſignal of parly; but was placed there to mark the ſpot where a perſon of diſtinction among the Indians, who had died ſome time before, was interred.] On the 4th I determined to diſcharge 16 of the weakeſt and moſt infirm of my priſoners, with a talk to the Wabaſh tribes, a copy of which you will find incloſed. My motives to this meaſure were, to rid the army of a heavy incumbrance, to gratify the impulſions of humanity, to increaſe the panick my operations had produced, and by diſtracting the councils of the enemy, to favor the views of government: and I flatter myſelf theſe objects will juſtify my conduct, and ſecure the approbation of my country.

"On the ſame day, after having burned the towns and adjacent villages, and deſtroyed the growing corn and pulſe, I began my march, for the rapids of the Ohio, where I arrived the 14th inſt. without the loſs of a ſingle man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed thirty-two, chiefly warriors of ſize and figure, and taken fifty-eight priſoners.

"It is with much pride and pleaſure I mention, that no act of inhumanity, has marked the conduct of the volunteers of Kentucky on this occaſion, even the inveterated habit of ſcalping the dead, ceaſed to influence.

"I have delivered forty-one priſoners to Capt. Aſheton of the firſt United States' regiment at Fort Steuben.

"I ſincerely lament, that the weather and the conſequences it produced, rendered it impoſſible for me to carry terror and deſolation to the head of the Wabaſh.—The corps I had the honor to command, was equal to the object, but the condition of my horſes and ſtate of my proviſions, were inſuperable obſtacles to my own intentions, and the wiſhes of all.

"It would be invidious to make diſtinctions in a corps which appeared to be animated with one ſoul, and where a competition for danger and for glory, inſpired all ranks.

"I however, conſider it my duty to mention, Colonel John Hardin, who, in the character of a volunteer, without commiſſion, had command of my advance party, and the direction of my guides from the Ohio River, for the diſcernment, courage and activity with which he fulfilled the truſt I repoſed in him.—And I cannot cloſe this letter in juſtice to the merits of General Wilkinſon, who went out my Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant, without acknowledging my obligations for the faithful diſcharge of the ſeveral duties depending on him, and the able ſupport which he gave me in every exigency."

General WILKINSON's Report.

Camp, Ouiattanan, June 3, 1791,
One o'clock, P. M.

SIR,

THE detachment under my command, deſtined to attack the village Kethlipecanunk, was put in motion at half after five o'clock laſt evening. Knowing that an enemy whoſe chief dependence is in his dexterity as a markſman, and alertneſs in covering himſelf behind trees, ſtumps, and other impediments to fair fight, would not hazard an action in the light, I determined to puſh my march until I approached the vicinity of the villages where I knew the country to be champaigne. I gained my point without a halt, twenty minutes before eleven o'clock; lay upon my arms until four o'clock, and half an hour after aſſaulted the town at all quarters. The enemy was vigilant, gave way on my approach, and in canoes croſſed Eel Creek, which waſhed the North East part of the town—That creek was not fordable. My corps daſhed forward with the impetuoſity becoming volunteers, and were ſaluted by the enemy with a briſk fire from the oppoſite ſide of the creek. Dauntleſs they ruſhed on to the water's edge, uncovered, to the Moccaſon, and finding it impaſſable, returned a volley, which ſo galled and diſconcerted their antagoniſts, that they threw away their fire without effect. In five minutes the Indians were driven from the covering, and fled with precipitation, I have three men ſlightly wounded. At half paſt five the town was in flames, and at ſix o'clock I commenced my retreat.

I want language to do juſtice to the courage and good conduct of the gentlemen who compoſed my detachment; in neither could they be exceeded by veteran troops.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,
JAMES WILKINSON.

Brigadier-General SCOTT.

(A Copy.)

To the various Tribes of the Peankaſhaws, and all the Nations of Red People, living on the waters of the Wabaſh River.

THE Sovereign Council of the Thirteen United States, have long patiently borne your depredations againſt their ſettlements on this ſide of the great mountains, in hope that you would ſee your error, and correct it, by entering into bonds of amity and laſting peace. Moved by compaſſion, and pitying your miſguided councils, they have frequently addreſſed you on this ſubject, but without effect. At length their patience is exhauſted, and they have ſtretched forth the arm of power againſt you. Their mighty ſons and chief warriors have at length taken up the hatchet; they have penetrated far into your country, to meet your warriors, and puniſh them for their tranſgreſſions. But you fled before them, and declined the battle, leaving your wives and children to their mercy. They have deſtroyed your old town, Ouiattanan, and the neigbouring villages, and have taken many priſoners. Reſting here two days, to give you time to collect your ſtrength, they have proceeded to your town of Kethlipecanunk; but you again fled before them; and that great town has been deſtroyed. After giving you this evidence of their power, they have ſtopped their hands, becauſe they are as merciful as ſtrong, and they again indulge the hope, that you will come to a ſenſe of your true intereſt, and determine to make a laſting peace with them and all their children forever. The United States have no deſire to deſtroy the Red People, although they have the power; but ſhould you decline this invitation, and purſue your unprovoked hoſtilities, their ſtrength will again be exerted againſt you, your warriors will be ſlaughtered, your towns and villages ranſacked and deſtroyed, your wives and children carried into captivity, and you may be aſſured, that thoſe who eſcape the fury of our mighty chiefs, ſhall find no reſting place on this ſide the Great Lakes. The warriors of the United States wiſh not to diſtreſs or deſtroy women and children or old men, and although policy obliges them to retain ſome in captivity, yet compaſſion and humanity have induced them to ſet others at liberty, who will deliver you this talk. Thoſe who are carried off will be left in the care of our great chief and warrior General St. Clair, near the mouth of Miami and oppoſite to the Licking River, where they will be treated with humanity and tenderneſs; if you wiſh to recover them, repair to that place by the firſt day of July next; determined with true hearts to bury the hatchet, and ſmoke the pipe of peace, they will then be reſtored to you, and you may again ſet down in ſecurity at your old towns, and live in peace and happineſs; unmoleſted by the people of the United States, who will become your friends and protectors, and will be ready to furniſh you with all the neceſſaries you may require. But ſhould you fooliſhly perſiſt in your warfare, the ſons of war will be let looſe againſt you, and the hatchet will never be buried until your country is deſolated, and your people humbled to the duſt.

Given under my hand and ſeal at the Ouiattanan Town, this fourth day of June, 1791.

(Signed) CHARLES SCOTT, B. G. (Seal)

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A Writer in the Columbian Centinel, under the ſignature of PUBLICOLA, appears to have excited a neſt of hornets, which are continually buzzing about his head; but very fortunately they are a new ſpecies, and upon examination are found to be deſtitute of ſtings. The principles and ſentiments contained in thoſe publications, are cenſured by people from no other motive than the idea of rendering *their* writings of more conſequence, by circulating the opinion that they are anſwering the VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States—no other conſideration could make theſe writers of the ſmalleſt importance. Their object is evident, but their aſſertions falſe; for I can from the beſt authority aſſure them, that the VICE-PRESIDENT is not the author of thoſe pieces.——But ſuppoſing him the real author, I will venture to aſſert, from an attentive peruſal, that there is not as yet in any one of them a ſentiment which can juſtify the charges of ARISTOCRACY ſo liberally beſtowed, or in the ſmalleſt degree infringe the liberties of the people. The good ſenſe of the people of this country will lead them to read and judge for themſelves; nor are their beſt, their firmeſt and moſt independent friends, to be hunted down at the ſound of a word. Years of experience will not be loſt or rendered ineffectual by the clamour of a thouſand ſcribblers ſuch as have hitherto appeared.

Your's, &c. A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 19.

THE late Rev. Dr. Lockwood, of Andover, in Connecticut, who died a few years paſt, at the Pool in New Lebanon, State of New-York, in his laſt will and teſtament, left a legacy to Yale College, the place of his education, to the amount of between three and four hundred pounds, the intereſt of which is to be annually applied to making additions to the College Library.—A very laudable and judicious inſtance of beneficence! The ſame gentleman, two or three years ſince, made a donation of one hundred pounds, upon condition that other friends of literature would augment the ſubſcription to three hundred pounds, for the purpoſe of procuring an additional philoſophical apparatus for that College; which was accordingly done. Such benefactors of literary inſtitutions deſerve the gratitude of the public.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, May 16.

AN addreſs was read from the Jewiſh inhabitants of the capital, who, encouraged by the decree which raiſed a number of mulattoes to the rank of active citizens, begged that a ſimilar favor might be conferred on them. The petition was referred to the committee of reports and conſtitution.

It was decreed, by a conſiderable majority, that no member of the preſent, could be re-elected into the next Legiſlature.

Three letters were read—one from the deputies of St. Domingo, one from thoſe of Martinique, and one from thoſe of Guadaloupe—ſtating, that the decree which the Aſſembly had paſſed on the ſubject of free mulattoes, obliged them to decline aſſiſting at the ſittings of the National Aſſembly.

May 17. After conſiderable debate on the neceſſity of ſmall change to commerce, ſeveral propoſitions for the emiſſion of Aſſignats of low value were rejected, and the Aſſembly finally agreed that a ſum of copper money ſhould immediately be coined.

May 21. The diſcuſſion on the organization of the Legiſlative Body was reſumed, of which ſeveral articles were paſſed.

The following decree was paſſed:

1. The King ſhall be entreated to appoint Commiſſioners, who, in conjunction with thoſe appointed by the National Aſſembly, ſhall be entruſted to ſuperintend the fabrication of ſmall Aſſignats till their completion, and their being depoſited in the extraordinary Bank.

2. The Commiſſioners ſhall be authoriſed to make ſuch bargains as ſhall appear to them proper, relative to this fabrication.

3. The paper of the ſmall Aſſignats ſhall conform in quality to the model preſented to the committee of finances.

They ſhall be impreſſed with a repreſentation of the King, and with the words *Domaines Nationaux*, and underneath ſhall be written, *Aſſignat de cinq livres.*

FROM THE PROVIDENCE GAZETTE.

ON HEARING A PARTRIDGE DRUM.

Written by a gentleman of ST. JOHNSBURY *(Vermont.)*

HARK! whence that hollow ſound which ſtrikes the ear,
And fills the mind with rude alarm,
As I walk forth to view the blooming year,
And unſuſpecting harm?

'Tis not the ſound of violence and arms,
'Tis not to rouſe the din of war,
'Tis *love* the gentle drummer's boſom warms,
And wakens all his care.

The woodland *Partridge* 'tis, by nature taught,
For double purpoſe makes the ſound,
'Reſt of his mate!—to baniſh anxious thought,
And fray intruders round.

On a fall'n tree he takes his centry-ſtand;
Near where his mate upon her neſt
Sits brooding—and with trembling pinions fann'd,
Beats air upon his breaſt.

In all her painful abſtinence he fares,
Hoping to ſee the callow young;
With her in all ſolicitudes he ſhares,
Nor thinks the ſeaſon long.

Does nature plant this inſtinct in his mind,
And uſeleſs there to all beſide?
Not ſo—all creatures reaſon's ſearch will find,
In uſefulneſs allied.

Wiſdom examples gives, by brutes and birds,
To man.—Her pupils here may learn,
(Altho' not dreſs'd in ſounding pomp of words)
And uſeful truth diſcern.

She bids the ſire the teeming matron tend,
With chearful will to eaſe her mind,
The ſympathizing and protecting friend,
Affectionate and kind.

Alas! how few attend her hallow'd lore,
But coldly ſtray, whilſt rending woes
Tear a fond mother's tender boſom more
Than double all her throws.

"Shame burn his cheeks to cinder," who thus dares
Infringe on nature's ſacred code;
For whom awaits,—tho preſent mercy ſpares,—
The wrath of nature's GOD.

LONDON, May 19.

IT is ſaid that the Prince of Wales has been ſolicited to confirm a propoſal of marriage between his Royal Highneſs and a Princeſs of the Houſe of Naſſau.

A great Female Perſonage is ſaid to have offered to liquidate all the debts of a young Perſonage, if he will conſent to wed a foreign Princeſs, and that an anſwer is to be given within a few days.

Lord Rodney was in the Houſe of Peers on Monday, ſeemingly much overcome by age, but, as he ſaid, very little oppreſſed by any particular diſorder.

MAY 30. The Duke of York arrived in perfect health at Potſdam laſt Monday ſe'nnight in the evening. His Royal Highneſs was graciouſly received by the King of Pruſſia. His Majeſty ſent the Duke two fine chargers as a preſent, and the reviews took place the two following days.

The Company of Bookſellers at Paris, have given public notice, that they have appointed a Treaſurer to receive whatever *ſpecie* the citizens can ſpare in exchange for *aſſignats* of 50 livres, in order to facilitate the payment of ſuch workmen as are employed in their diſtrict. Every good citizen is invited to this act of patriotiſm, and eſpecially the treaſurers of public theatres, who are in the daily habits of receiving money.

On Saturday afternoon as a gentleman, who had been at the muſical feſtival in Weſtminſter Abbey, was handing a lady along George-ſtreet, and endeavoring to reach his carriage, his pocket was picked of a gold watch. He ſeized the thief, and gave him into the cuſtody of ſeveral conſtables, who were inſtantly ſurrounded by no leſs than twenty or thirty pickpockets, that endeavored to reſcue the culprit. The horſe-guards interfered, and eſcorted the peace-officers, with their priſoner, into New-Palace-Yard, but the mob forced both conſtables and pickpocket under an arch leading to Cotton's Gardens, where the dragoons could not follow. About thirty pickpockets then aſſaulted the conſtables, knocked them down, and freed the priſoner, with whom they ran through a back way towards the Thames, and eſcaped by jumping over a wall about ten feet high, in doing which one of the gang broke his leg. The man was taken before Mr. Juſtice Bond in the evening, where, as nothing more was proved againſt him than that he was buſy in the mob, it was judged that he was ſufficiently puniſhed by the accident, which ſeemed to keep him in great torture, and he was in conſequence diſcharged.

The kingdom of Poland, previous to its diſmemberment, contained 14,000,000 inhabitants; at preſent they are ſuppoſed not to exceed 9000000; and of this difference the Auſtrians have acquired two millions and a half of ſouls by their ſurreptitious part of the provinces, tho' thoſe now poſſeſſed by Ruſſia are the moſt extenſive in territory.

It could be wiſhed that the cuſtom of carrying life-buoys were as much practiſed by merchantmen, as it is on board the ſhips of war, where they ſeldom loſe a man that drops into the ſea, if he appears on the ſurface again. If not for the ſafety of the lives of ſeamen, will not merchantmen be at the ſmall expence of a life-buoy, for their own intereſt?

Poland is deſirous of making their monarchy hereditary, having experienced the inconveniences of their late government. Mr. Paine's book therefore has not yet reached Warſaw.

The price given for the national domains of France has ſo far exceeded the eſtimation, that we are at a loſs to ſee any ground whatever for the ariſtocratic party hoping ever to be reſtored to their power. If the nation conſiders the kingdom worth much more under the preſent government, they will not eaſily be perſuaded to ſuffer it to go back again to its former one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wedneſday, May 18.

In a committee, Mr. Hobart in the chair, the ſubſequent ſums were voted:

To the Prince of Wales, for maſon work at Carleton-Houſe,	£. 35,000
To American Loyaliſts,	31,000
For compenſation to the proprietors of ceded lands in Georgia, Florida, &c.	6,989
For Proviſions, &c. to Botany Bay,	29,613
For maintaining and employing convicts,	41,716
For guarding convicts in Homoaze,	10,849
For addreſſes of the houſe,	66,948
For the trial of Warren Haſtings,	14,116
To the officers of the board of works,	500
To the commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the American claims, ſeveral ſums amounting to	38,718

The report of theſe reſolutions was ordered to be received to-morrow.

THE BUDGET.

RECAPITULATION OF SUPPLY.

Navy	£. 2,131,000
Army	1,853,572
Ordnance	44,367
Deficiency of Land and Malt Taxes	400,004
Deficiency of Grants	207,000
Miſcellaneous Services	694,000
Total of Supply, adding for fractions omitted	£. 5,728,000

RECAPITULATION OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Land and Malt Taxes	£. 2,750,000
Surplus of Quarter ending 5th April	303,221
Lottery	306,250
Surplus of conſolidated Fund	2,110,000
Balances	154,000
Increaſe on tobacco, arrears of land tax, &c.	120,000
Total, adding for fractions omitted	5,743,471
Deduct, paid to the Duke of Clarence	9,000
Total of Ways and Means	5,734,471

QUEBEC BILL.

The Quebec bill was read a third time, and paſſed.

May 30.

PROROGATION.

Mr. Grey being of opinion, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs, it was abſolutely neceſſary that Parliameent ſhould ſit ſometime longer, gave notice that on Thurſday he ſhould move to addreſs his Majeſty, not to prorogue the Parliament till a deciſive anſwer ſhall have been received from the Court of Peterſburgh.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

SUPPLY.

The Houſe reſolved itſelf into a committee of Supply.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer propoſed the Reſolution, "That his Majeſty ſhould grant out of the Conſolated Fund, a ſum not exceeding 12,000l. as an annuity to the Duke of Clarence.

Mr. Francis aſked what ſaving had accrued from the death of the Duke of Cumberland.

Mr. Powys ſaid, in the proviſion granted to his Majeſty by the Civil Liſt, there was a proſpective view to what his family might be at a future period.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſtated the great increaſe of expence, and the reluctance of his Majeſty to exceed the ſum granted in the Civil Liſt.

Mr. Baker ſtated how unpleaſant it was in certain circumſtances to make any oppoſition to a reſolution of this ſort, eſpecially in the preſent inſtance, when the proviſion was for a young Prince, who had received a regular education in the favorite ſervice of this country, and to whom we were taught by anticipation to look forward with the moſt flattering hopes. He ſtated the vaſt increaſe of the expences of the Civil Liſt within theſe five years, ſome of the articles of which he thought required explanation. Inſtead of making ſuch reſolutions things of courſe, if 900,000l. was ſufficient for the expence of the Civil Liſt, it would be better at once to augment it to one million.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, it was by no means intended that ſuch reſolutions ſhould be things of courſe. The ſum of 34,000l. was now wanted for the Duke of Clarence, 24 of which had already been expended in payment of two annuities, and the remainder given him when he formed his eſtabliſhment. The Reſolutions were then paſſed. The Report ordered to be received to-morrow.

SCHEME of the ENGLISH STATE LOTTERY.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each
2	of	30,000l.
3	—	10,000
5	—	5,000
10	—	2,000
15	—	1,000
30	—	500
50	—	100
100	—	50
14,150	—	20
14,367	Prizes.	
1	Firſt drawn	1,000
1	Laſt drawn	1,000
35,631	Blanks.	
50,000	Tickets.	

Two Blanks and a half to a Prize.

PITTSBURGH, JULY 16.

An expreſs from Venango mentions, that a party of Indians had arrived at Preſque Iſle from the other ſide of the lake, but what their intentions are is not known.

Sunday laſt ſome Indian tracks were diſcovered about three miles from this place on the eaſt ſide of the Alleghany. A party of levies were ordered out to ſcour the woods, but returned without making any diſcovery of the Indians.

BOSTON, July 21.

Yeſterday being the Annual Commencement at the Univerſity in Cambridge, twenty-ſeven candidates received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and twenty the Degree of Maſter of Arts.—At the cloſe of the exerciſes, the following Addreſs was delivered by his Excellency Governor HANCOCK:

MR. PRESIDENT,

THE Univerſity in which you preſide ſtands among the higheſt marks of the wiſdom and patriotiſm of our anceſtors;—the men who fled to the wilderneſs rather than to partake of careleſs eaſe and ſplendid pleaſures in a ſtate of ſlavery, gave birth to this inſtitution.

While this anniverſary ſerves as a memorial of their extraordinary virtues, it embelliſhes the path of ſcience, cheriſhes literature, and promotes the intereſt of our republic.

The exhibitions of this day evince to us the great abilities you poſſeſs, Sir, and the careful attention you pay to the duties of your important ſtation; and they alſo reflect much honor upon all the immediate Governors of the Univerſity.

The young gentlemen who have on this occaſion given ſuch ample proof of their genius and application, have raiſed us to great expectations of their future uſefulneſs: our beſt wiſhes accompany them into the world, and our ardent prayer is, that they may ſerve and honor their country.

When we recollect the wiſhes of the venerable founders of this ſeminary, we feel the moſt intereſting hopes that there will forever proceed from this place, men, whoſe virtues, wiſdom and learning, will lead our enlightened and grateful people in the ways of religion and patriotiſm.

It is with you, young gentlemen, who now have your reſidence within Harvard's Walls, to add luſtre to the brightneſs of your country, or to check her progreſs in glory with an interval of darkneſs. We wiſh to inſpire your ambition with this idea, and to incite you by a ſenſe of your importance in the community, to an exalted mode of conduct.—Suffer us to do this, and we ſhall rejoice in the honorable preſages of your future greatneſs.

While this Univerſity, reſpectable Sir, continues to ſupport ſuch a reputation as it has always enjoyed, and as the exhibitions of this day have proved to be juſt, it will merit and receive the patronage and ſupport of every man who loves his country, and is concerned for its intereſts. The Gentlemen concerned in its inſtruction, render a moſt important ſervice to the community; they form the minds and manners of its future members, and give a complexion to thoſe who are hereafter to govern it. From the Public then, from the Civil Fathers of their country, from the Patriots, the Legiſlators of Maſſachuſetts, Harvard College *muſt* receive countenance, encouragement and aſſiſtance.——While the blood of their venerable anceſtors warms their veins, while the independence, the freedom and happineſs of America are dear to her ſons, this Univerſity *cannot be* deſerted. *nor its faithful ſervants left without a ſupport.*

To the protection and favour of the God of the Spirits of all fleſh, the God of our fathers, to the patronage and aſſiſtance of all thoſe who value the happineſs of poſterity, and wiſh *their* Freedom, we commend this venerable Seat of Science.—May it flouriſh and increaſe—may it bleſs America and the World, ſo long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.

PORTLAND, (Maſſ.) July 15.

In paſſing a very high bridge within this diſtrict the laſt week, one of the Hon. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court was in the utmoſt danger of loſing his life—His horſe ſtarting a little, and there being no kind of railing or guard on the ſides of the bridge, the wheels of his carriage were carried over, and nothing but a very ſudden exertion ſaxed him from abſolute deſtruction. It is hoped that this accident will lead Surveyors and Grandjurymen to attend ſtrictly to their duty.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Much has been ſaid concerning the building of bridges, and cutting canals, &c. but little ſeems to be ſaid concerning the opening a Canal from Lake Sebago, into Preſumſcot River, and thereby effect an inland navigation of more than 50 miles into the heart of the country—which may be done by digging the ſmall diſtance of 16 or 20 rods. It can ſcarcely be conceived what a ſource of traffic this would open between the inhabitants of this town and the inland country. Four townſhips almoſt filled with inhabitants compoſe the ſhores of this lake. Immenſe foreſts of Oak and Pine Timber are planted by the foſtering hand of nature around the extenſive ſhores of Sebago—add to this, many towns have conſiderable quantities of the various articles produced on their farms to tranſport to this market, and from thence ſuch commodities as they ſhould need in exchange back again, which might be done with one quarter the expence by water.

SPRINGFIELD, July 20.

During the ſevere thunder ſtorm, on Wedneſday laſt, the lightning ſtruck in the yard of Captain John Bryant, of this town, and took its direction to the cellar window, which it entered, and lighting on a caſk of rum, forced out one of the heads, and ſet the rum on fire, which raged in ſuch a manner, as to fire every thing of a combuſtible nature, almoſt in an inſtant; but by the ſeaſonable exertions of the family, and others who went to their aſſiſtance, the fire was happily extinguiſhed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 21.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, Captain Mott of this place, being on his return with his ſloop from New-York, was overtaken by a thunder ſquall about 20 miles this ſide the city.—The lightning for ſome time was very ſevere, with a heavy rain, during which, the veſſel was ſtruck by the lightning, and ſo damaged, as to oblige his return to New-York to repair. It is ſaid it firſt ſtruck the top-maſt, and deſcended till it came to the jib-ſtay, where it divided, one part running down the maſt, and the other down the jib-ſtay to the end of the bowſprit, and from that to the ſtem, which it ſplit in ſeveral places to the water's edge, —and to prevent the water running into her, was obliged to ſtick in oakum, &c. The jib-ſtay was ſo burnt, that it broke near the middle. The lightning is ſuppoſed to have gone off the veſſel by the anchor, which was ſo burnt, as to take the ruſt entirely off, and appeared like a new one juſt out of the forge.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

The rapidity with which the ſubſcription to the Bank of the United States was filled, proves that the wealth of this country is much beyond what has been generally ſuppoſed, and that the ſame enlightened and magnanimous policy that eſtabliſhed the preſent happy conſtitution of the government of our country, which has ſo highly raiſed our national reputation, in the eſteem of the world at large, now continues to beautify and ſtrengthen the magnificent fabric, and to render all its numerous apartments, as commodious as poſſible for the GREAT PEOPLE, reſident under its wide extended canopy.

As the heart, the arteries and the veins give life and motion, by the circulation of the blood through every part and limb of the human ſyſtem, ſo the Bank, by means of the regular and ſyſtematical arrangements under which it will be governed, will circulate through the moſt remote as well as all the intermediate parts of the Union, an active, vivifying, confidential and eaſy commerce, extremely ſalutary to the health, vigour and comfort of the political body. One of its firſt and moſt indiſpenſable laws, is the utmoſt punctuality in dealing, another to circulate its ſpecie, or its repreſentative, the Bank Bills, which are equally as good, to as great an extent, if poſſible, as its conſtitution will allow, and a third, as a conſequence of the two former, to diſcountenance or extirpate all unlawful or uſurious oppreſſive intereſt. Thus punctuality in dealing, a plenty of ready caſh, and a reduction of exorbitant and unreaſonable intereſt, are its immediate conſequences. It is true that it creates a great, active monied intereſt: But we have a great landed intereſt to balance it, and it is the monied inrereſt that pays and will continue to pay all the Federal Revenue of our country. This wiſe and prudent policy will render the diſcharge of the national debt light and eaſy to the people, and will promote induſtry, enterprize and commerce, at the ſame time that it will raiſe the value of rents, and all landed eſtate, which had ſunk greatly below its juſt and proper level. And when agriculture and commerce are thus benefitted, the manufacturing intereſt cannot but participate in the common good. How pleaſing to Mr. HAMILTON muſt it be, that *theſe things* are juſtly ſaid of a meaſure which he patronized and recommended.

On Saturday morning laſt, was launched from one of the ſhip-yards in this town, the beautiful ſhip HAMILTON, of 200 tons burthen, belonging to Meſſrs. Brown and Benſon. She is an excellent veſſel, and we learn, deſigned for the European trade.

NEW-LONDON, July 21.

Canterbury, July 1, 1761.

Died lately in Canterbury, the aſſumed right of Hopkintonian prieſts to turn other prieſts out of the pulpit.—The ſame aſſumed right is ſaid to be ſtruck with death in the town of Plainfield, and in many other towns in the county of Windham. The eccleſiaſtical conſtitution begins to look pallid and ſickly. Thanks be to God that the empire of reaſon is aſſuming its proper authority, and the deluſions of ſuperſtition vaniſhing faſt away.

Philadelphia, July 30.

A correſpondent informs, that the treaty, lately held under commiſſion from the Preſident of the United States, by Timothy Pickering, Eſq. of Wilkeſbarre, with thoſe Indian tribes commonly called the Six Nations, at Newtown-Point, on the north-weſt branch of the Suſquehanna, in the ſtate of New-York, was concluded on the 18th inſt. to the ſatisfaction of all parties, by a recapitulatory ſpeech from the Commiſſioner. The principal object of this treaty was, to confirm the peace that has ſubſiſted between us, ever ſince the treaty of Fort Stanwix, in 1784, and prevent the Five Nations from joining the Weſtern Indians, now at war. This deſirable purpoſe has been fully anſwered for the preſent, though it is impoſſible to anſwer for the neutrality of the Five Nations, in caſe they ſhould ſtill meet with repeated injuries from thoſe unprincipled inhabitants of the frontiers, who have never yet learned to diſtinguiſh friends from foes, under the undiſtinguiſhing appellation of Indians, or Savages. The Five Nations, and ſome other tribes, came down armed to the number of ten or eleven hundred, men, women, and children, as their manner is; but ſo ſlowly that the treaty, appointed for the 15th ult. was not opened until the 2d inſt. On the 27th, P. M. the cuſtomary preſent, conſiſting of a large quantity of ſubſtantial cloathing, ſome of huſbandry, and a little powder and ſhot, was diſtributed to the different tribes; and the next day the commiſſioner, and the main body of Indians left the ground. A few days before, letters had been received from the Seneca warriors at Buffaloe Creek, complaining of hoſtilities committed by the Weſtern Indians, and preſſing the Chiefs in Council to join the army of the United States in reducing them to terms; but little credit was given to the accounts, and no anſwer returned, as they had determined to preſerve a ſtrict neutrality. *Amer. Dai. Adv.*

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Waſhington, dated June 15, 1791.

"I have lately made a tour to Poſt St. Vincennes, and returned the 8th inſtant, without having noticed an Indian, although they are ſeen committing depredations in all places. They have killed one man in the rear of Fort Waſhington, and taken ſeveral horſes, amongſt which were General Harmar's. I am in great hopes they will ſoon be routed from all quarters of the Weſtern Territory. There is every exertion made for a vigorous campaign. Troops are arriving daily.—Captains Armſtrong and Kirkwood's companies arrived the 13th inſtant."

A writer in the George-Town Weekly Ledger propoſes that the Federal City ſhould be named COLUMBUS.

By the ſloop Friendſhip, Capt. Beecks, we have accounts from Cape-Francois, ſo late as the 7th inſtant, which confirm what was formerly publiſhed reſpecting the diſturbances there, as Capt. Beecks heard the drums beat to collect the white inhabitants who had reſolved to wear black cockades the day following. Capt. Beeck's departure on the 7th, prevented his ſeeing the iſſue of this buſineſs.

We are informed that WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq. has declined the appointment of Auditor of the Treaſury of the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS.

It has been aſſerted, that Governments depends on opinion; if there is any truth in the phraſe, it makes Government the moſt capricious idea in nature.——For what is more unſteady than the ebb and flow of the general ſentiment on almoſt every ſubject ſubmitted to public inveſtigation? Such random, indefinite compliments may anſwer temporary perſonal purpoſes, but their tendency is to compliment the people out of their liberties, peace and happineſs.

The ſucceſs which has attended the adminiſtration of the general government, exceeds the moſt ſanguine expectatitions of the warmeſt friends to the Union of theſe free States.—— Every anticipation has been more than realized; and hitherto not one gloomy prediction has been verified.—So great is the peace and tranquility that univerſally prevail, that ſome eagle-eyed politicians, who are never happy while their neighbours are ſo wiſe as to think themſelves ſo, affect to be aſtoniſhed—and becauſe the people find no fault with their rulers, conclude that either a ſtupid apathy hath ſeized the public mind, or that a free inveſtigation of public meaſures is ſuppreſſed!

While every thing was afloat in theſe States; and civil diſcord was hovering over our heads—while public and private confidence was deſtroyed—our Commerce was expiring, and our Credit "a hiſſing and a bye-word among the nations," —our ſituation was, according to ſome reſtleſs ſcribblers, truly eligible—but when, awaking as from a dream, we aſſerted our claim to freedom, and to an honorable rank among the nations of the earth—by eſtabliſhing the moſt perfect Republican ſyſtem of Government the world hath ever ſeen—and under its bleſſed influences retrieved our Credit, reſtored our Commerce, and effectually ſuccored and eſtabliſhed our agriculture, and mechanic Arts, ſtrange to tell, we were guilty of a dereliction of republican principles! —Happy the People, whoſe rulers thus conduct; and happy the Adminiſtration, who can only be impeached for ſaving their Country!

"The *Herald of Freedom*," a paper which has been publiſhed in *Boſton* about three years, is now transformed into "The ARGUS," the firſt number of which we received this week.—In the addreſs to the public the Editor informs us, that "*connected* with no PARTY, controuled by no GOVERNMENT, we are differently ſituated from moſt other Newſpapers. *Local* attachments, or *local* influence—*federal* attachments or *federal* influence cannot affect us!!"

In the ſpeech of a celebrated Orator of the United States, the following query occurs:—Is there a ſingle blade of graſs, is there any property in exiſtence in the United States, which is not ſubject to the Legiſlation, either of the individual States, or of the United States?

Cenſus of the City of Savannah, in Georgia, January 1, 1791.

White males above 16 years of age, 657, under, 310	967	
Ditto females, 474, under, 271	745	
Free negroes, mulattoes, and meſtizoes, of all ages and ſexes	116	
Negro and other ſlaves, of all ages and ſexes	1104	
	2932	

Among the white inhabitants are 51 perſons above 60 years of age, now alive, (nearly 1 in 33.)

Number of dwelling and ſeparate ſtore-houſes, excluſive of public buildings, 437.

Bill of Mortality, from 1ſt July, 1790, *to 1ſt July,* 1791.

White inhabitants above the age of 50 years,	14	
under 50, and above 14,	25	55
under 14 years of age,	16	
Strangers or tranſient perſons,	30	
Seamen,	23	53

N. B. Among the ſtrangers there was one accidentally killed, and ſix ſeamen drowned.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Hope, Lee,	Jamaica.
Miſs Anna, Marrenar,	Curracoa.
Sloop Betſey, Atkinſon,	Cape-Francois.
Experiment, Crawford,	St. Thomas.
Schooner Recovery, Miller,	Curracoa.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	20ſ pr. £.	par.
3 pr. Cents	12ſ	60 pr. cent.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	12ſ	60 do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	19ſ	95 do.
Indents	12ſ	60 do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	14ſ 15ſ6.	
Bank Subſcriptions,		50 Dollars.

New-York, July 28. Six per cent. ſtock ſold yeſterday at 20ſ3. and 3 per cents. and deferred at 12ſ3.

☞ There can be little doubt of the 6 per cents. being very ſhortly above par—the holders of public paper would do well therefore to deliberate leiſurely before they part with their ſtock. (See Gazette of the United States, June 8.)

☞ The Volunteer Company of Artillery is deſired to meet on Monday next, the firſt of Auguſt, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the State-Houſe, in complete uniform.

July 27. JEREMIAH FISHER, Capt.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by ANDREW BROWN, and the principal Bookſellers in the City of Philadelphia, price ONE DOLLAR and THREE QUARTERS, the

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA;

Collated with, and corrected by, the original Rolls in the office of the Secretary of State, agreeably to a reſolve of Congreſs, paſſed the 18th February, 1791.

With a COPIOUS INDEX.

VOLUME I.

Compriſing the FEDERAL CONSTITUTION, the ACTS of the THREE SESSIONS of the FIRST CONGRESS, and the TREATIES.

To which is added, an APPENDIX,

Containing the DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE, and ſundry ACTS of CONGRESS, under the CONFEDERATION.

☞ This edition of the Laws of the United States is alſo to be ſold by Meſſrs. Thomas and Andrews, Boſton; John Carter, eſq. Providence, Rhode-Iſland; Meſſrs. Hudſon and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr. Robert Hodge, New-York; Mr. Iſaac Collins, Trenton; Meſſrs. Goddard and Angell, Baltimore; Auguſtine Davis, eſq. Richmond, and Mr. W. P. Young, Charleſton, South-Carolina.

**** The Printers of Newſpapers in the United States are requeſted to inſert this advertiſement.*

A PRINTING APPARATUS COMPLEAT, AND A NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

ANY young Man, of reſpectable character, capable of conducting the PRINTING BUSINESS in its different branches, may have an opportunity of engaging as a PARTNER, in a large commercial town, where the preſent income and proſpects are highly flattering to thoſe of an induſtrious turn. A ſmall ſum will be requeſted in hand, and further particulars explained in perſon, by addreſſing a line to Z. TOWNLY, at the Bar of the Merchants and Exchange Coffee-Houſe.

Philad. July 20, 1791. [4t]

PHILADELPHIA, 20th July, 1791.

THE Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions to the Bank of the United States, do hereby, agreeable to law, inform the Stockholders of the ſaid Bank, that an election for twenty-five Directors will be held at the City-Hall in Philadelphia, on Friday the 21ſt day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

THOMAS WILLING,
DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
SAMUEL HOWELL.

Charleſtown (Maſſ.) Lottery.

CLASS XXII.

THE MANAGERS of ſaid LOTTERY preſent to the Public the following

SCHEME

Of the TWENTY-SECOND CLASS,

Conſiſting of 7000 Tickets, at THREE DOLLARS each, 21,000 Dollars.

1	Prize of	2500	Dolls. is	2500
1		1000		1000
15		100	are	1500
20		50		1000
20		40		800
20		30		600
40		20		800
60		10		600
70		8		560
80		6		480
2008		4		8032
2335	Prizes,			17872
4665	Blanks,		Deduction,	3128
7000	Tickets,		Amount,	21000

☞ This Claſs will commence drawing on or before the 1ſt of September.

TICKETS may be had of the ſeveral Managers in Charleſtown, and at the uſual places in Boſton.

THOMAS HARRIS,
MATTHEW BRIDGE,
SAMUEL SOLEY,
} Managers.

Charleſton, May 25, 1791.

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

No. 173, Market-Street,

HAVE TICKETS in the above, and in the Maſſachuſetts Second SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY, for Sale.

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom theſe preſents ſhall come, or in any wiſe concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceaſed, did make four promiſſory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and ſeventy-one pounds, payable in ſix months—one for ſeven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for ſeven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for ſeven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen ſhillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which ſaid notes have been aſſigned by the ſaid Samuel Jackſon to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have ſince, in the life-time of the ſaid Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thouſand and forty-ſeven pounds fifteen ſhillings and ſix-pence, to the ſaid THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the ſubſcribers have ſufficient vouchers.

Theſe are therefore to caution all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e p. 3 m.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September enſuing, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Juſtices of the connty of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the ſame year.

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of

} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

ADVERTISEMENT.

LUKE RAUSS, who left Germany in 1749, and came to America, if he be ſtill living, may hear of ſomething to his advantage, by applying at the office of the Secretary of State, in Philadelphia.

July 20, 1791. (3 t.)

Funds of the United States.

ALL kinds of the *Public Debt* of the *Union*, bought, ſold, or exchanged; Foreign and Inland *Bills of Exchange* negociated; *Merchandize* of all ſorts bought and ſold on *Commiſſion*, and *all* other Buſineſs in the line of a Broker, tranſacted by

WILLIAM CLELAND,

At the Office, next door to the *Cuſtom-Houſe*, State-Street, *BOSTON.*

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Preſs and Types,

together with the right of publiſhing a PAPER, in good repute, the ſubſcribers to which are continually increaſing—The preſent number of its patrons is between ſeven and eight hundred. The types conſiſt of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a ſufficient quantity of larger letter to diſplay advertiſements to advantage. The ſituation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and ſize may always be had on ſhort notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger ſhare of Advertiſements than the one offered for ſale. A very conſiderable profit alſo accrues from the ſale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much uſed in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bill, &c. &c. It is a good ſituation, alſo, for a ſmall Book-Store—and it is ſuppoſed the Book-Binding buſineſs might be carried on in the ſame place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (1aw 8w)

CONTRACT,

For erecting BRIDGES over the HACKINSACK and PASSAICK Rivers, between Powles-Hook and Newark, in the State of New-Jerſey.

THE Commiſſioners appointed by an act of the legiſlature of the ſtate of New-Jerſey, to erect bridges over the Hackinſack and Paſſaick rivers, having obtained the neceſſary ſurveys, are now ready to receive propoſals for performing the ſame; and offer the following conditions for the conſideration of ſuch as may be inclined to contract:

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Hackinſack river, will be at one of the following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 1448 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore, 8 feet 8 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore, 8 11
Greateſt depth, 25 4

2d. At a place more northerly, called Douw's Ferry, where the width of the river is 846 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 19 feet 10 inches.
Do. weſtern ſhore 12
Greateſt depth 35 8

The ſituation of the bridge acroſs the Paſſaick river, will be at one of the three following ſtations, as ſhall be hereafter determined moſt eligible.

1ſt. At the place where the preſent ferry is eſtabliſhed, where the width of the river is 676 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 8 feet 6 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 9 6
Greateſt depth 17

2d. At a place more weſterly, called Beef-Point, where the breadth of the river is 799 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 11 feet,
Do. weſtern ſhore 4 5 inches,
Greateſt depth 13 4

3d. At a place ſtill more northerly, called Hedden's dock, in the town of Newark, where the width of the river is 526 feet.

Depth at the eaſtern ſhore 4 feet 5 inches,
Do. weſtern ſhore 10 8
Greateſt depth 15 11

The bridges are to be conſtructed on the principles of thoſe erected over Charles, Myſtick, and Beverly Rivers in the State of Maſſachuſetts, with a draw to admit a free paſſage for veſſels with fixed ſtanding maſts, not leſs than twenty-four feet wide, to be placed in ſuch part of the bridges as ſhall be determined moſt convenient for the navigation of the river, with piles or blocks on each ſide of the entrance of ſuch draw, as ſhall be judged ſufficient to aid veſſels in paſſing through. Alſo, one lamp on each ſide of the draw, to be lighted every night from ſunſet to ſunriſe, during the continuance of the leaſe.

The bridges are to be built with ſuch piles, timber, ſcantling, and plank, as ſhall render them perfectly ſubſtantial and ſecure in the opinion of the commiſſioners, and are to be of a ſufficient height to protect them againſt the tides, which riſe at ordinary tides from 5 to 6 feet, and at ſpring tides from 8 to 10 feet. They are to be 31 feet in breadth, viz.

Allowance for carriage way, 20 feet.
Do. for foot walks, railed off on each ſide, 4 feet each, 8 feet.
Do. for balluſtrades, 1 foot each, 2 feet.
Do. for hand-rails for do. 6 inches each, 1 foot.—Total, 31 feet.

The ſides of the bridges to be ſecured with ſtrong balluſtrades, after the manner of the bridge between Boſton and Charleſtown.

The bridges and draws are to be kept in conſtant repair, and at the expiration of the leaſe are to be ſurrendered in good order, agreeably to the act.

The following are the terms which the commiſſioners are authoriſed to offer to contractors:

A leaſe of the excluſive privilege of the bridges for a period not exceeding 99 years, with a toll equal to three-fourths of the preſent rates of ferriage.

From as accurate an eſtimate as could poſſibly be obtained, the actual receipts of the ferries for a medium of five years laſt paſt, amount to twelve hundred pounds, New-Jerſey currency, per annum, three-fourths of that ſum will conſequently produce an immediate income of 900 pounds per ann. This may fairly be eſtimated as the ſmalleſt profit that can be calculated upon. The advancing population of the United States, the increaſing intercourſe between the two cities of New-York and Philadelphia, the facility which the conſtruction of theſe bridges will give to travelling, the eaſy communication thereby offered with the ſtate of New-York, on the weſtern ſide of the Hudſon, are all important circumſtances, which muſt neceſſarily tend rapidly to accumulate the profits of the bridges. The commiſſioners are moreover authorized by law to raiſe four thouſand pounds to be applied towards making cauſeways and laying out proper roads connected with the bridges, and have a lottery now on foot for that purpoſe. As ſoon as the places ſhall be determined on where the bridges are to be fixed, and the contracts for erecting them are executed, the roads and cauſeways will be immediately undertaken.

Such perſons therefore as may be inclined to contract on the above principles, will be pleaſed to ſend in their terms ſealed, within three months from this date, to WILLIAM MAXWELL, Eſq. in New-York, ſpecifying the ſhorteſt period of leaſe for which they will undertake to erect the ſaid bridges, together with proper ſecurity for performing the ſame.

SAMUEL TUTHILL,
JOHN NEILSON,
ROBERT KEMBLE,
WILLIAM MAXWELL,
JOHN PINTARD
} Commiſſioners.

Newark, State of New-Jerſey, April 22, 1791. 1 w. 3m.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL, AND NEW-HAVEN *LOTTERY TICKETS,*

To be had at the ſame place.

[☞ All perſons concerned will be pleaſed to take notice that the following advertiſement has been varied from that publiſhed in our paper of the 23d of March.]

Treaſury Department.

MARCH 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the firſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts herein after mentioned, viz.

At any place or places, betwixt Yorktown in the ſtate of Pennſylvania and Fort Pitt, and at Fort Pitt.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intoſh on the River Ohio, and at Fort M'Intoſh.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort M'Intoſh and the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and at the mouth of the River Muſkingum.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and up the ſaid River to the Tuſcarowas, and at the Tuſcarowas, and thence over to the Cayoga River, and down the ſaid River to its mouth.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the River Muſkingum, and the mouth of the Scioto River, and at the mouth of the ſaid River Scioto.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of Scioto River, and the mouth of the great Miami, at the mouth of the great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids, on the Falls of the Ohio, and at the ſaid Rapids.

At any place or places, betwixt the mouth of the great Miami, up the ſaid Miami, to and at Piquetown, and thence over to the Miami Village, on the river of the ſame name which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the rapids of the Ohio, to the mouth of the Wabaſh, thence up the ſaid Wabaſh to Poſt St. Vincennes, at Poſt St. Vincennes, and thence up the ſaid river Wabaſh, to the Miami village, before deſcribed.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Wabaſh river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami Village.

At any place or places, from the Miami Village to Sanduſky, and at Sanduſky, and from Sanduſky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

At any place or places, betwixt Fort Pitt and Venango, and at Venango.

At any place or places, betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf and Preſq'Iſle, at Preſq'Iſle, and betwixt Preſq'Iſle and the mouth of Cayoga river.

At the mouth of Cayoga river, and at any place or places, on the route from Fort Pitt, to the mouth of Cayoga river, by the way of Big Beaver creek.

At any place or places, on the eaſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, between the mouth of the Ohio and the river Margot incluſively.

At any place or places, from the ſaid river Margot, to the river Yazous incluſively.

At any place or places, from the mouth of the river Teneſee, to Ocochappo or Bear creek, on the ſaid river incluſively.

Should any rations be required at any places, or within other diſtricts, not ſpecified in theſe propoſals, the price of the ſame to be hereafter agreed on, betwixt the public and the contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz. One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles,
} per. 100 rations.

ALSO, That Propoſals will be received at the ſaid office until the firſt Monday in September next, incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at Springfield, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the ſtate of New-York,

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the ſame articles as are above mentioned.

ALSO, That propoſals will be received at the ſaid office, until the 1ſt Monday in September next incluſive, for the ſupply of all rations, which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the 1ſt day of January to the 31ſt day of December, 1792, both days incluſive, at the places, and within the diſtricts hereinafter mentioned.

At the poſt on the river Saint Mary, at preſent commanded by Capt. Henry Burbeck.

At the poſt on the river Altamaha, at preſent commanded by Capt. John Smith.

At the poſt on the river Oconee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Joſeph Savage.

At the poſt on the river Apalachee, at preſent commanded by Capt. Michael Rudolph.

At any place or places from the Rock Landing on the Oconee, up to the mouth of the main ſouth branch of the ſaid river, from the ſaid mouth up to the ſource of the ſaid main ſouth branch, and from thence to the Currahee mountain.

At any other place or places within the ſtate of Georgia which may hereafter be occupied as permanent poſts by any troops of the United States.

And for rations deliverable on the march to ſuch future poſts.

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities as that there ſhall at all times, during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at each of the ſaid poſts, for the ſpace of at leaſt two months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the ſame articles, as are abovementioned.

It is to be underſtood in each caſe, that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of the enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the prices of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation is claimed.

The contracts for the above ſupplies will be made either for *one* year, or for *two* years, as may appear eligible. Perſons diſpoſed to contract will therefore confine their offers to one year, or they may make their propoſitions ſo as to admit an election of the term of two years.

The propoſals may be made for the whole of the above poſts together, or ſeparately for Springfield, for Weſt-Point, for Yorktown, and the ſeventeen places following it, and for the poſts in Georgia; and they muſt ſpecify the loweſt price per ration, for prompt payment.

☞ *The price of this Paper is 3 Dollars per ann.*